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Aula 2

Sistemas e Transformação de coordenadas



Na aula de hoje...

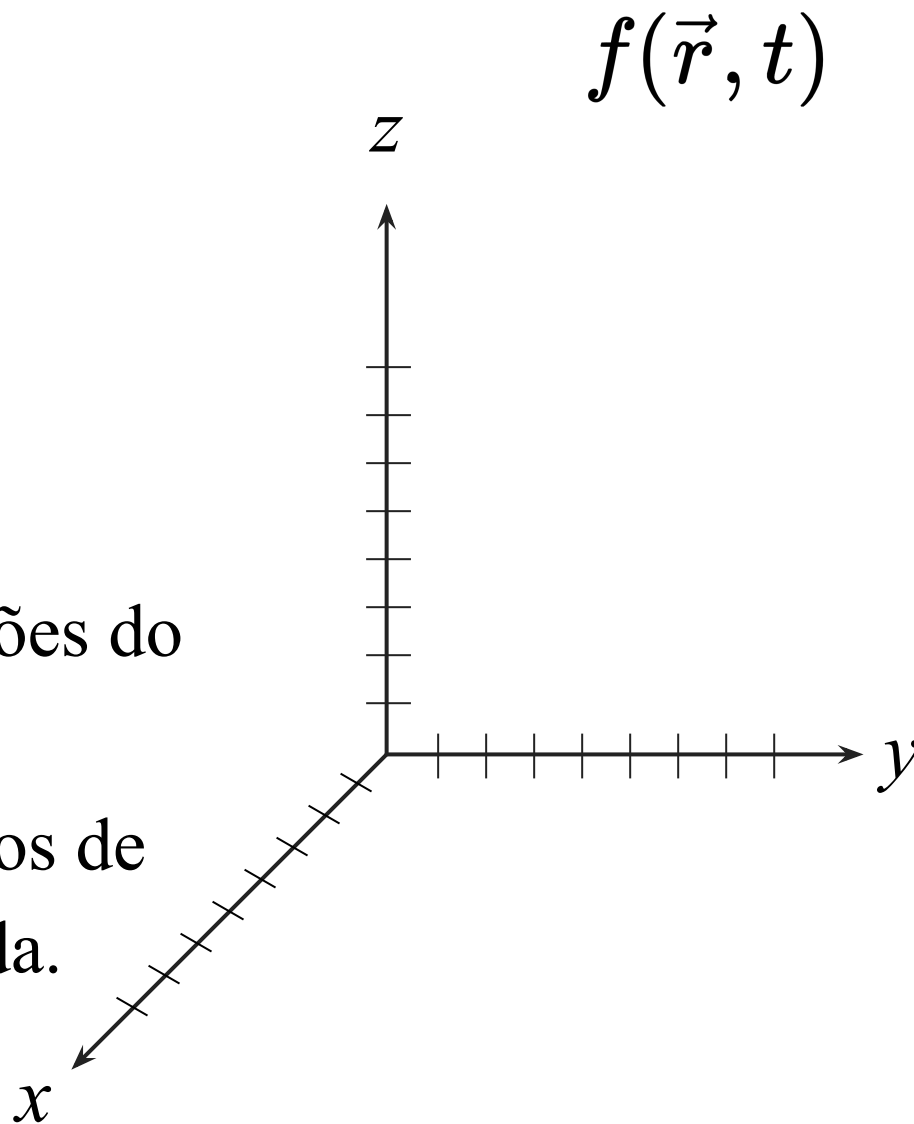
1. Sistemas de coordenadas;
2. Transformação entre sistemas de coordenadas;



Sistema de coordenadas

Grandezas físicas são funções do espaço e do tempo...

Precisamos definir os pontos de maneira unívoca e adequada.



Sistema ortogonal



Sistema de coordenadas

Em coordenadas cartesianas...

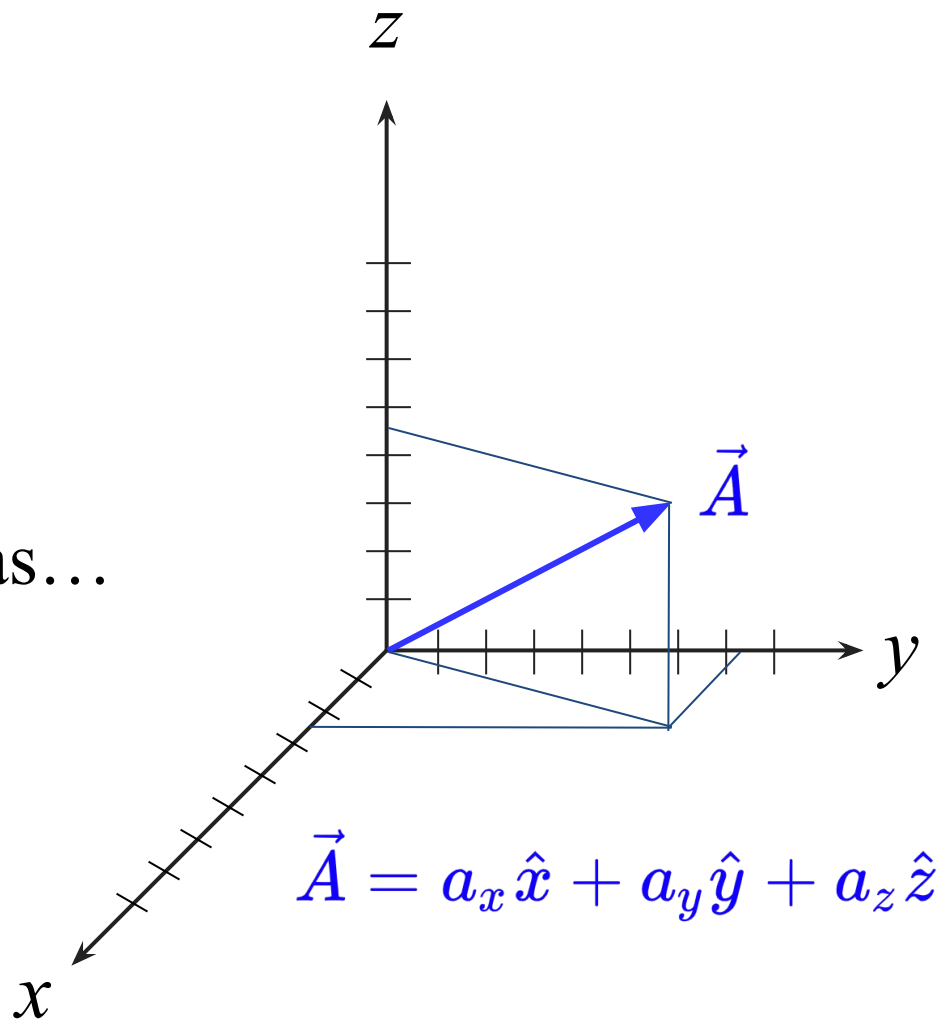
$$-\infty < x < \infty$$

$$-\infty < y < \infty$$

$$-\infty < z < \infty$$

Um vetor é escrito como:

$$(a_x, a_y, a_z) \quad \text{ou} \quad a_x \hat{x} + a_y \hat{y} + a_z \hat{z}$$





Sistema de coordenadas

Em coordenadas cilíndricas...

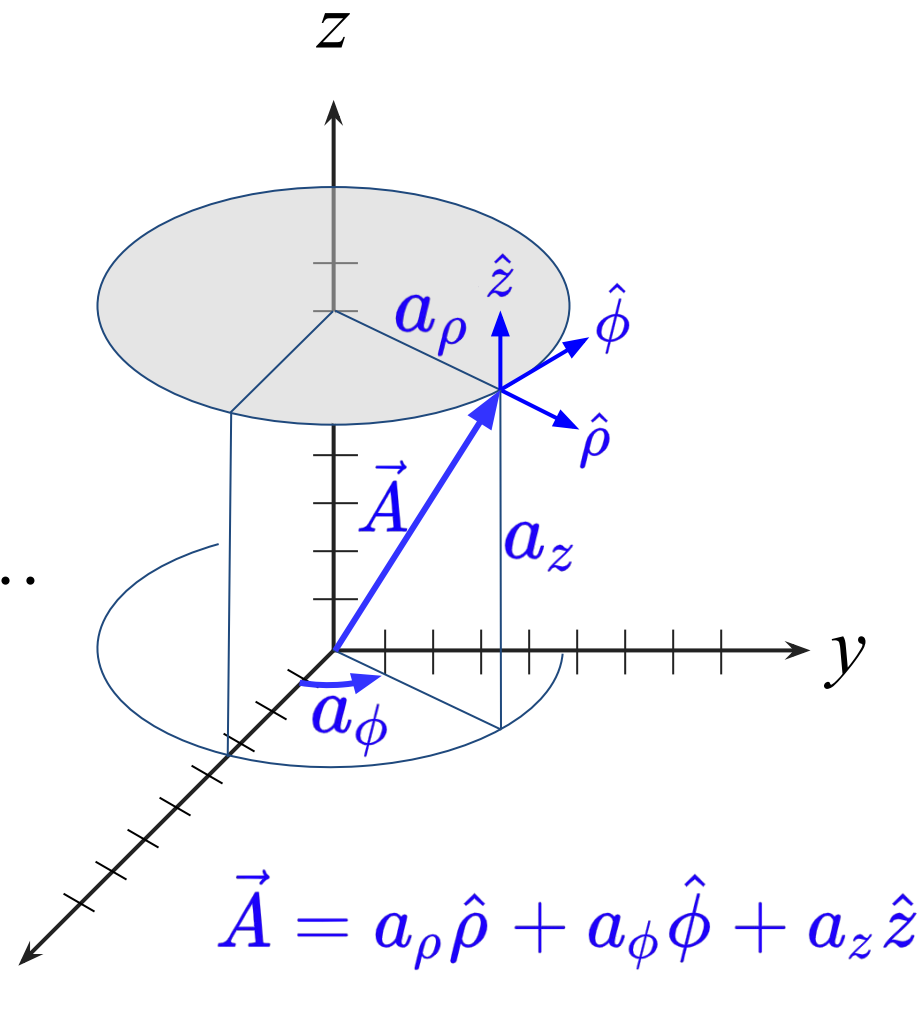
$$0 \leq \rho < \infty$$

$$0 \leq \phi < 2\pi$$

$$-\infty < z < \infty$$

Um vetor é escrito como:

$$(a_\rho, a_\phi, a_z) \quad \text{ou} \quad a_\rho \hat{\rho} + a_\phi \hat{\phi} + a_z \hat{z}$$





Sistema de coordenadas

Em coordenadas cilíndricas...

$$0 \leq \rho < \infty$$

$$0 \leq \phi < 2\pi$$

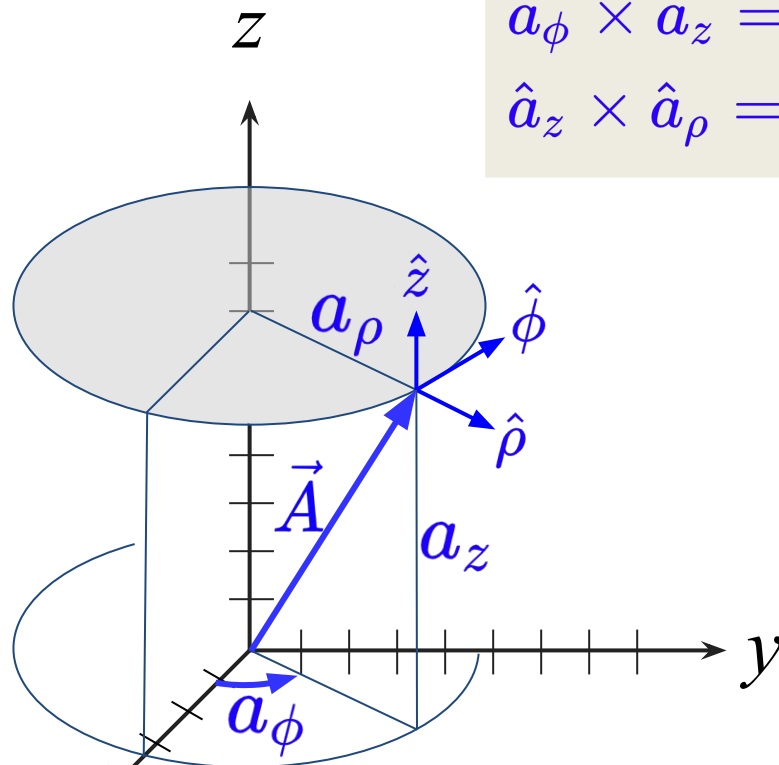
$$-\infty < z < \infty$$

Um vetor é escrito como:

$$(a_\rho, a_\phi, a_z) \quad \text{ou} \quad a_\rho \hat{\rho} + a_\phi \hat{\phi} + a_z \hat{z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{a}_\rho \cdot \hat{a}_\rho &= \hat{a}_\phi \cdot \hat{a}_\phi = \hat{a}_z \cdot \hat{a}_z = 1 \\ \hat{a}_\rho \cdot \hat{a}_\phi &= \hat{a}_\phi \cdot \hat{a}_z = \hat{a}_z \cdot \hat{a}_\rho = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{a}_\rho \times \hat{a}_\phi &= \hat{a}_z \\ \hat{a}_\phi \times \hat{a}_z &= \hat{a}_\rho \\ \hat{a}_z \times \hat{a}_\rho &= \hat{a}_\phi \end{aligned}$$



$$\vec{A} = a_\rho \hat{\rho} + a_\phi \hat{\phi} + a_z \hat{z}$$



Sistema de coordenadas

Em coordenadas esféricas...

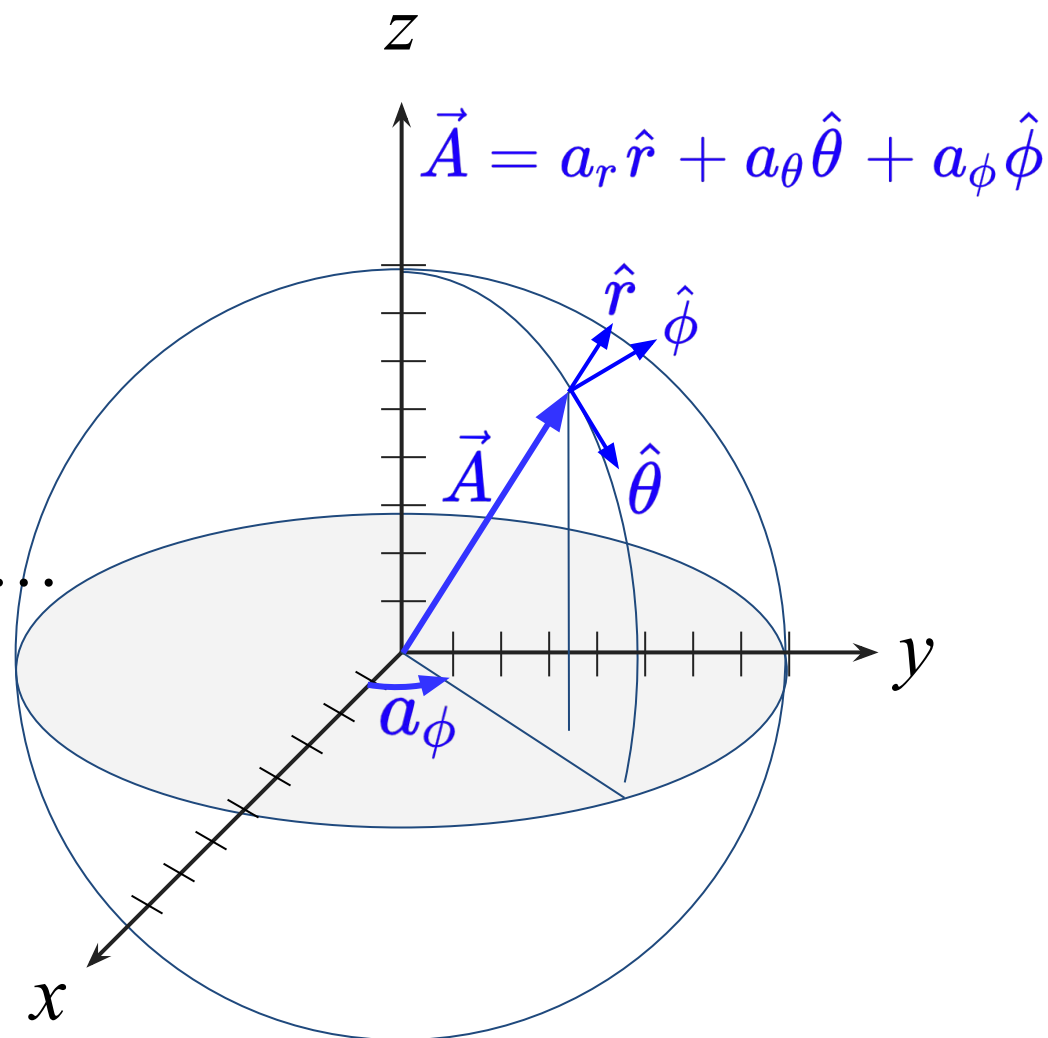
$$0 \leq r < \infty$$

$$0 \leq \theta < \pi$$

$$0 \leq \phi < 2\pi$$

Um vetor é escrito como:

$$(a_r, a_\theta, a_\phi) \quad \text{ou} \quad a_r \hat{r} + a_\theta \hat{\theta} + a_\phi \hat{\phi}$$





Sistema de coordenadas

Em coordenadas esféricas...

$$0 \leq r < \infty$$

$$0 \leq \theta < \pi$$

$$0 \leq \phi < 2\pi$$

Um vetor é escrito como:

$$(a_r, a_\theta, a_\phi) \quad \text{ou} \quad a_r \hat{r} + a_\theta \hat{\theta} + a_\phi \hat{\phi}$$

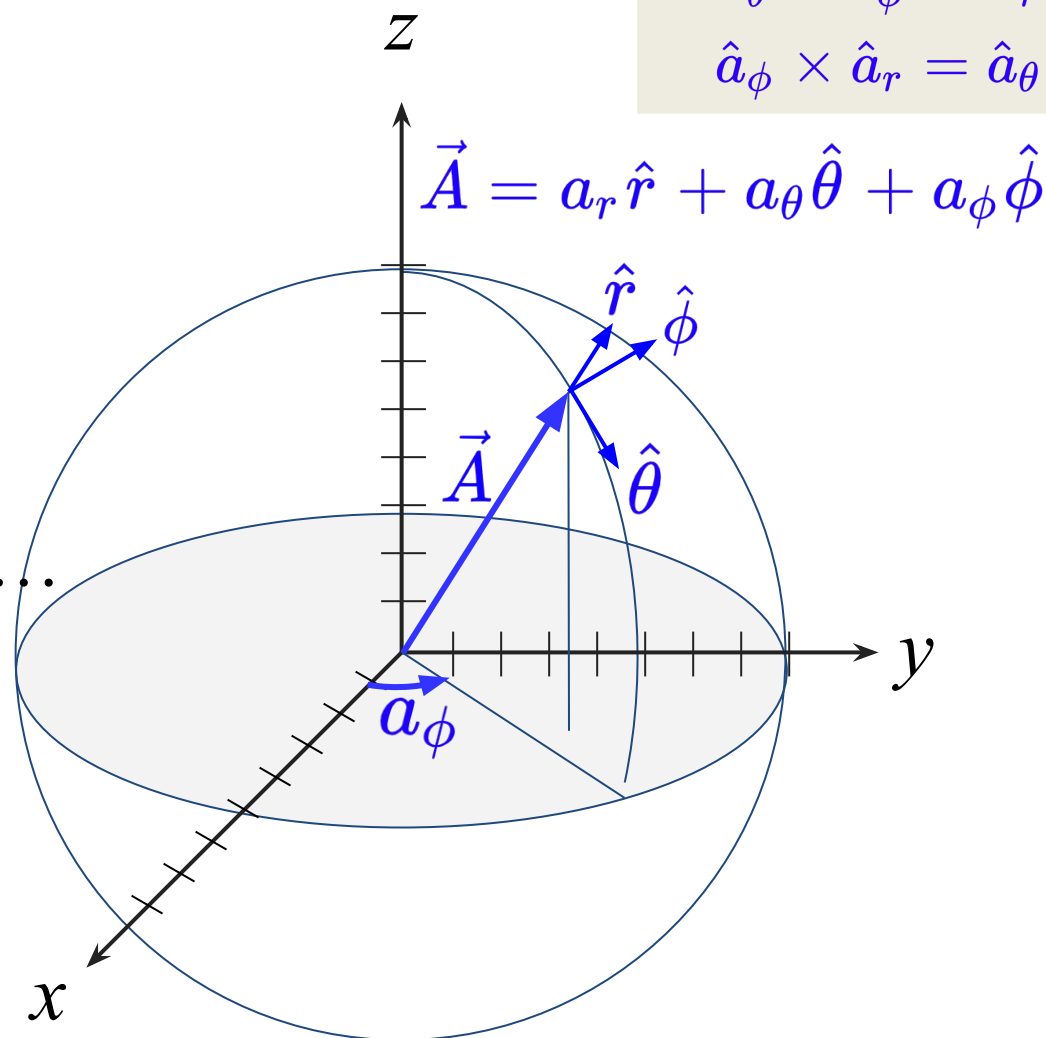
$$\hat{a}_r \cdot \hat{a}_r = \hat{a}_\theta \cdot \hat{a}_\theta = \hat{a}_\phi \cdot \hat{a}_\phi = 1$$

$$\hat{a}_r \cdot \hat{a}_\theta = \hat{a}_\phi \cdot \hat{a}_\theta = \hat{a}_\phi \cdot \hat{a}_r = 0$$

$$\hat{a}_r \times \hat{a}_\theta = \hat{a}_\phi$$

$$\hat{a}_\theta \times \hat{a}_\phi = \hat{a}_r$$

$$\hat{a}_\phi \times \hat{a}_r = \hat{a}_\theta$$



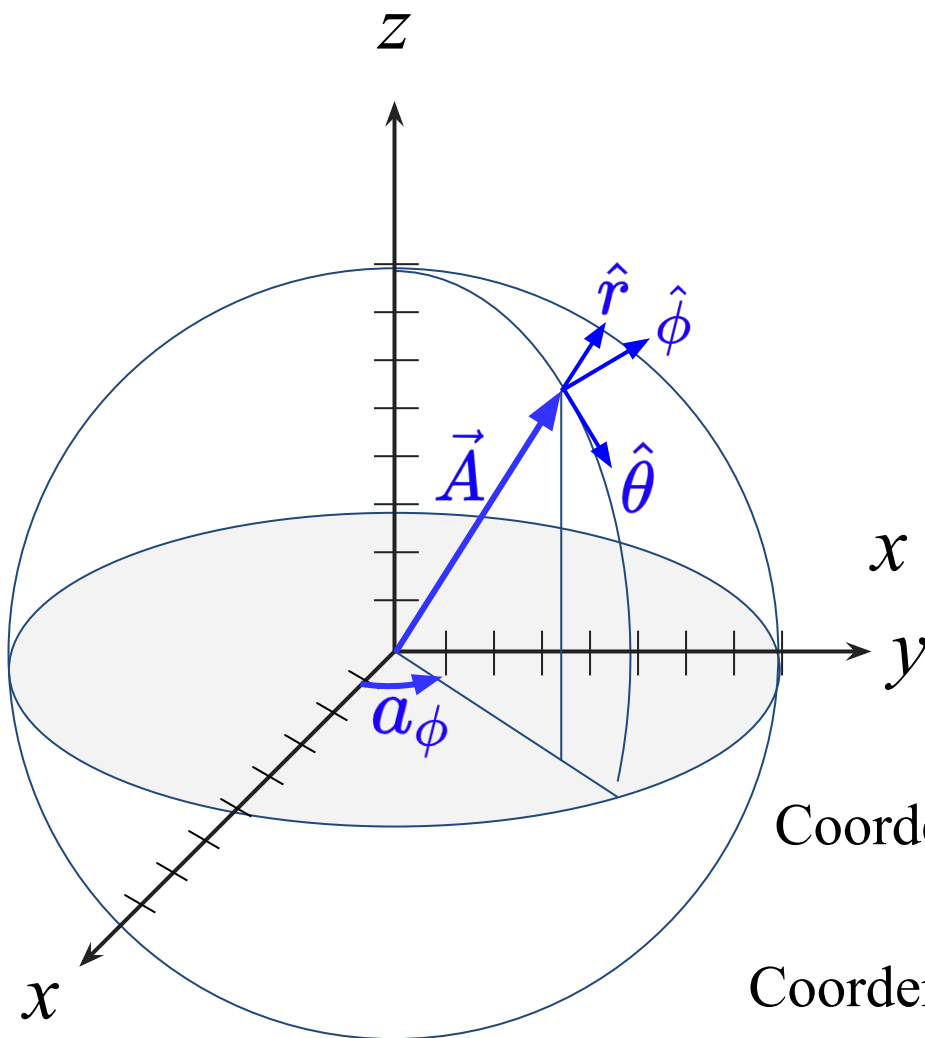
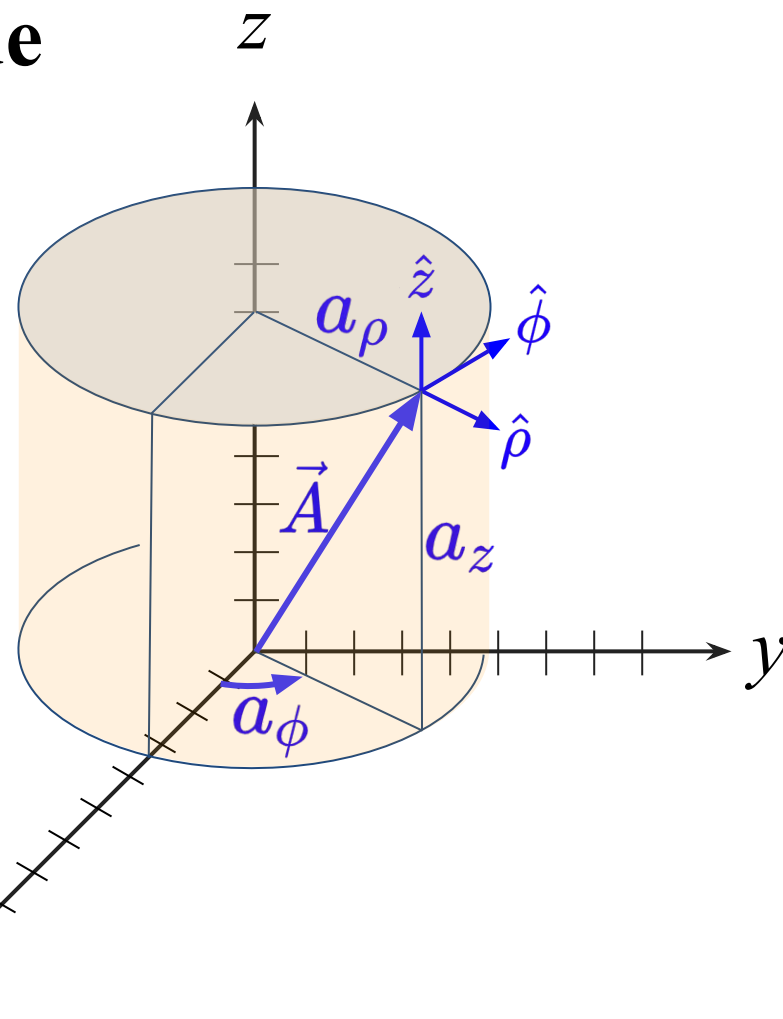


Relacionando os sistemas de coordenadas

Coordenadas cilíndricas

VS

Coordenadas cartesianas



Coordenadas esféricas

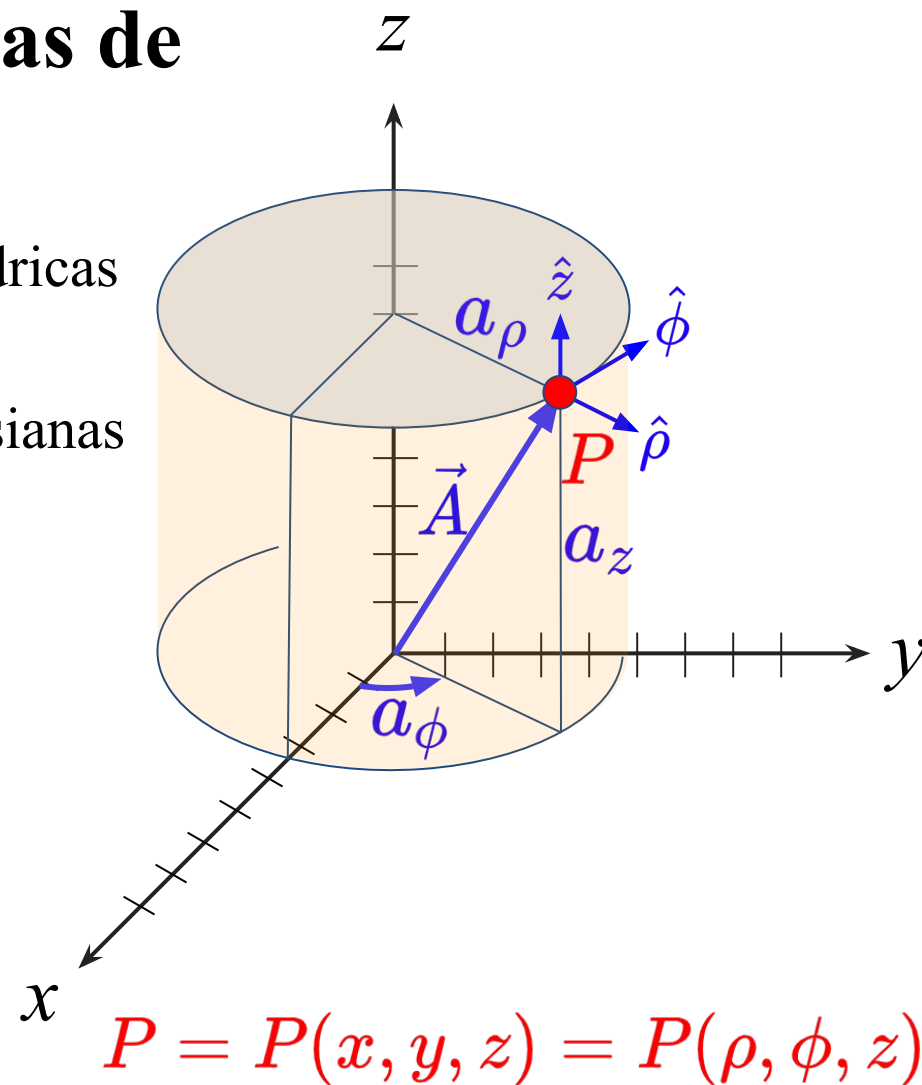
VS

Coordenadas cartesianas



Relacionando os sistemas de coordenadas

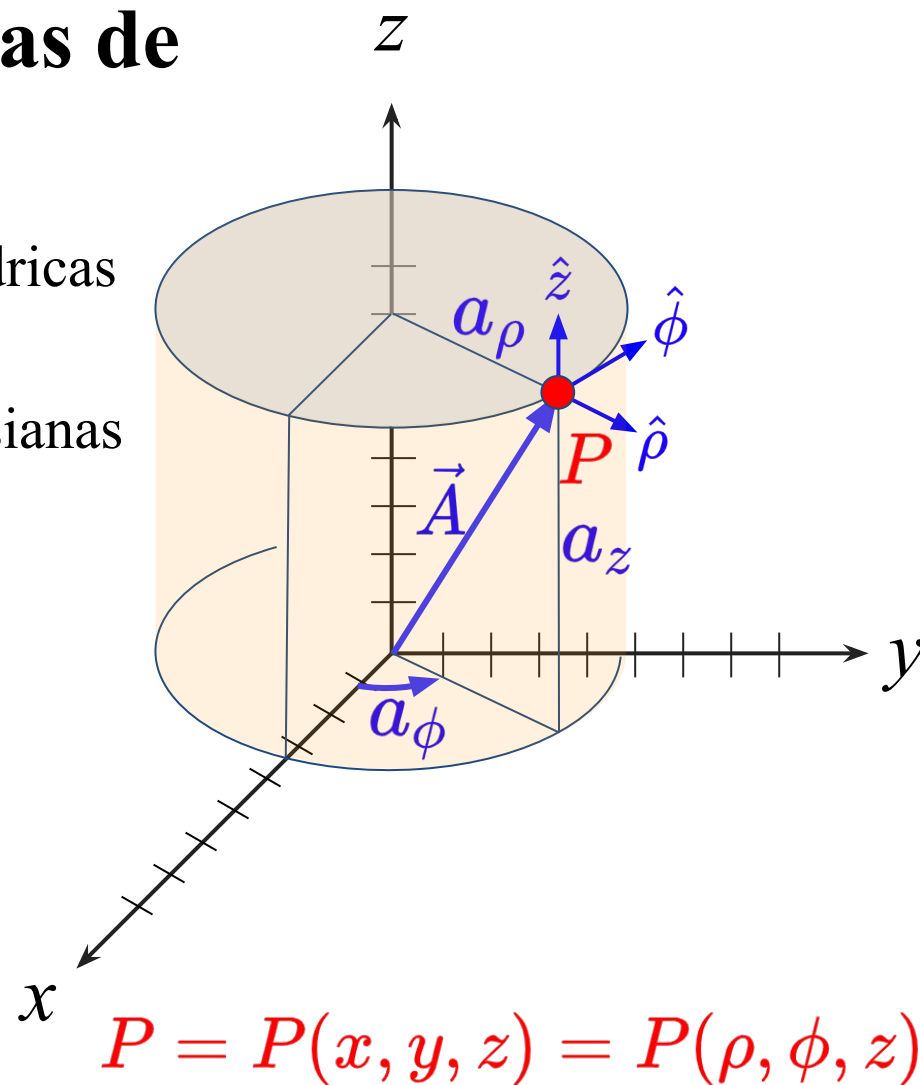
Coordenadas cilíndricas
vs
Coordenadas cartesianas





Relacionando os sistemas de coordenadas

Coordenadas cilíndricas
vs
Coordenadas cartesianas



$$\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \phi = \tan^{-1}(y/x), \quad z = z$$



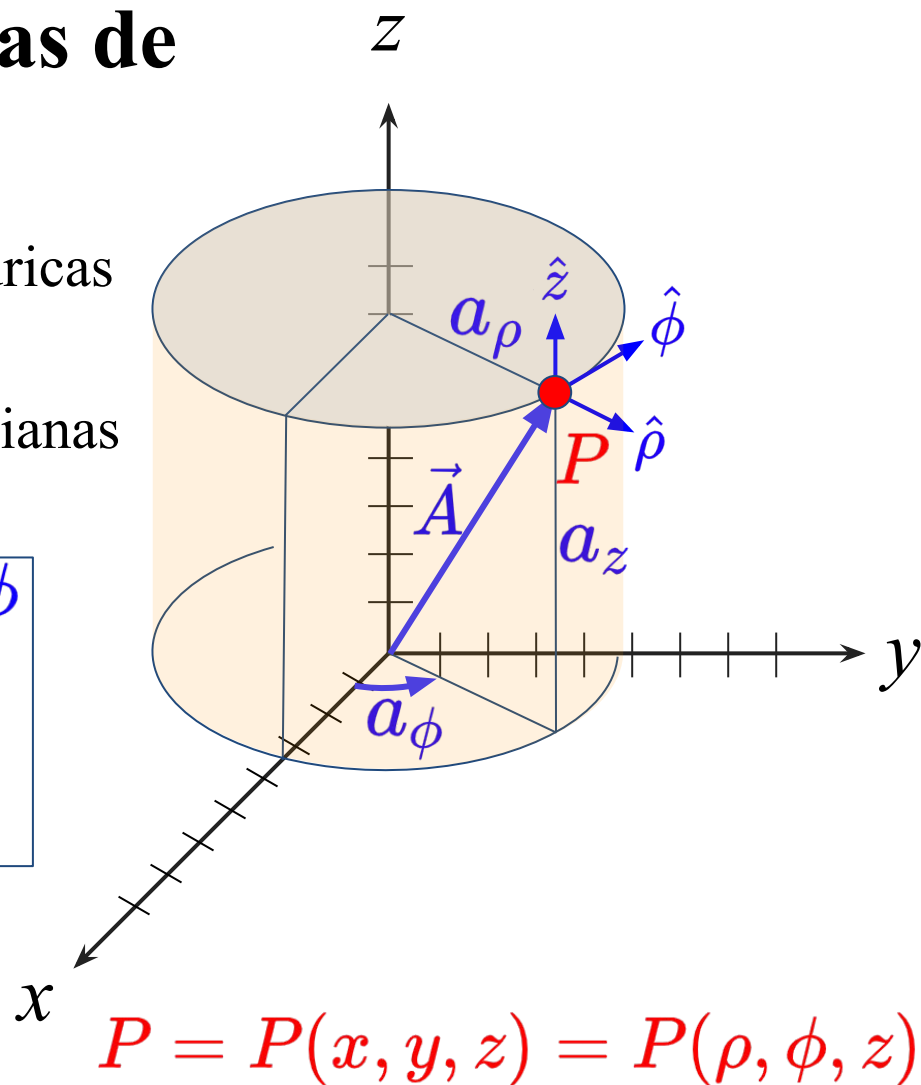
Relacionando os sistemas de coordenadas

Coordenadas cilíndricas

VS

Coordenadas cartesianas

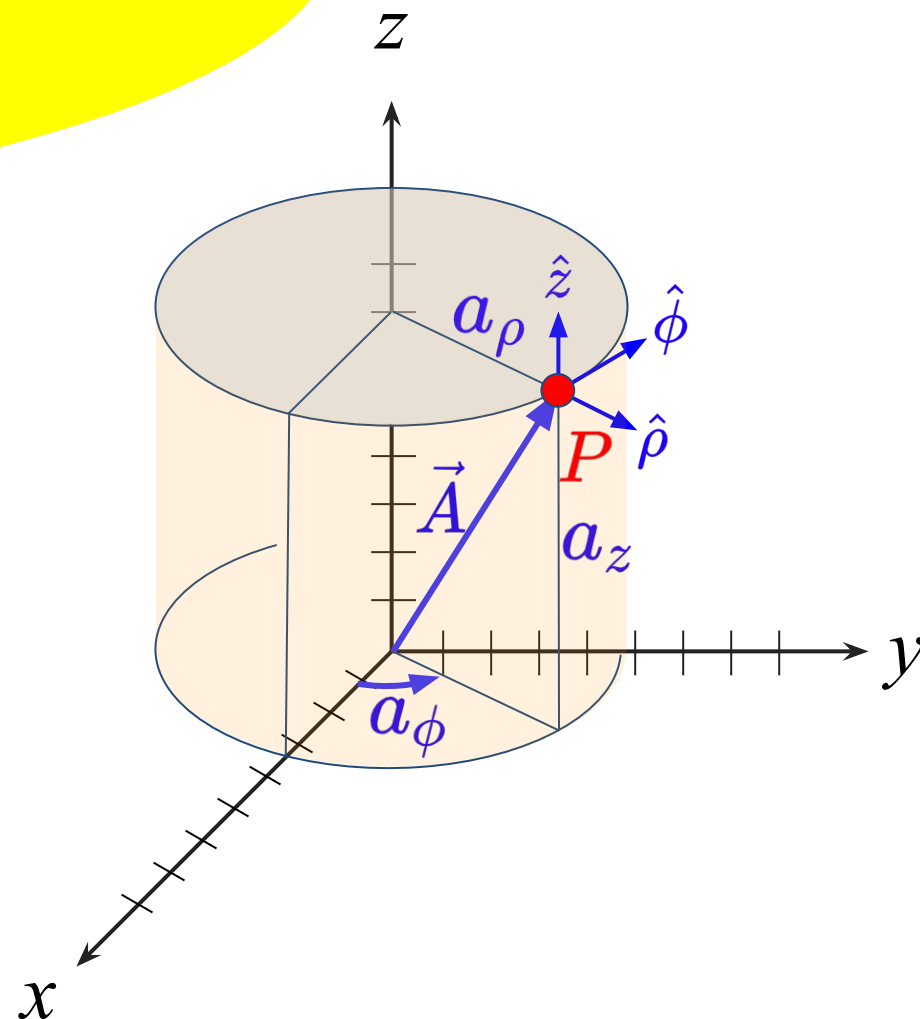
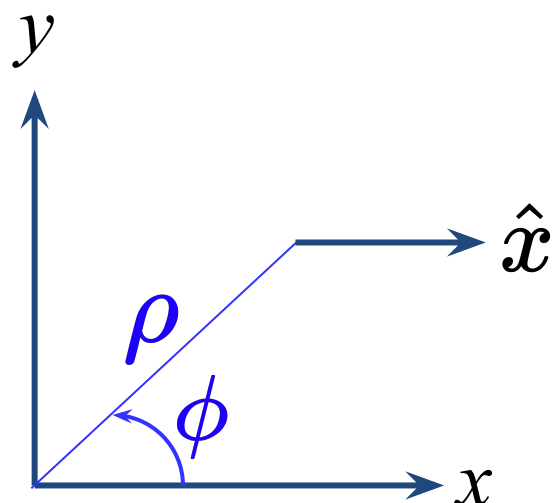
$$\begin{aligned}\cos \phi &= x/\rho \Rightarrow x = \rho \cos \phi \\ \sin \phi &= y/\rho \Rightarrow y = \rho \sin \phi \\ z &= z\end{aligned}$$



$$\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \phi = \tan^{-1}(y/x), \quad z = z$$



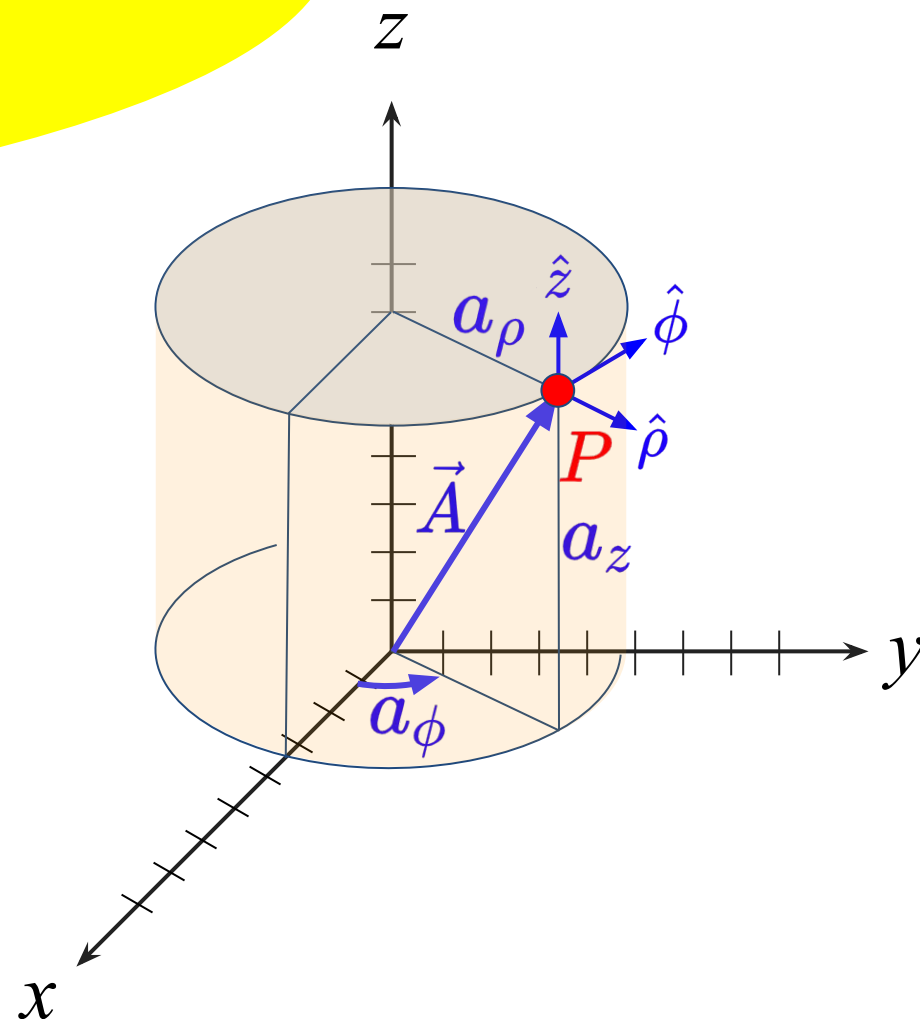
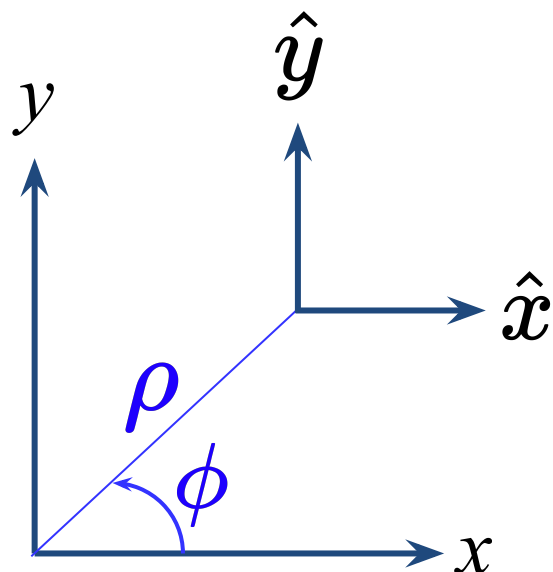
Maapeamento entre coords Cilíndricas e Cartesianas



$$\hat{x}(\rho, \phi) = \dots ?$$



Mapeamento entre coords Cilíndricas e Cartesianas



$$\hat{x}(\rho, \phi) = \dots ?$$

$$\hat{y}(\rho, \phi) = \dots ?$$



Mapeamento entre coords Cilíndricas e Cartesianas

Em resumo

$$\hat{x} = \cos \phi \hat{\rho} - \sin \phi \hat{\phi}$$

$$\hat{y} = \sin \phi \hat{\rho} + \cos \phi \hat{\phi}$$

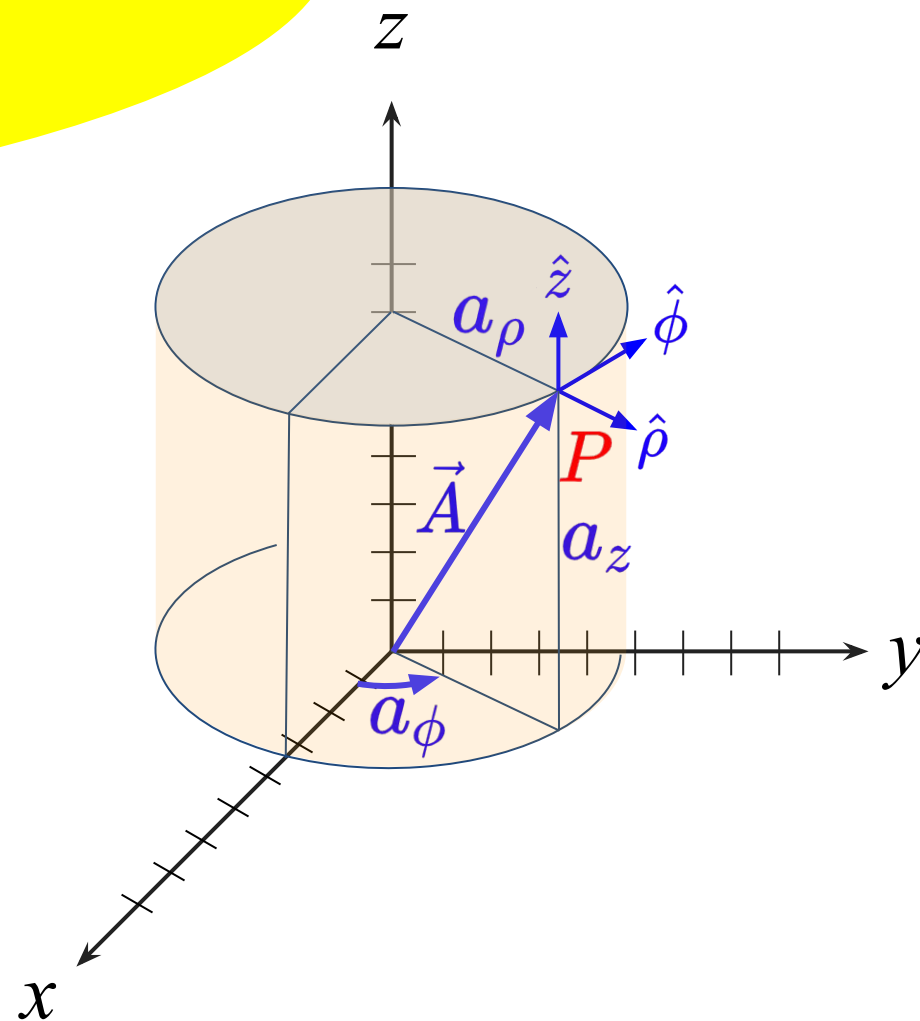
$$\hat{z} = \hat{z}$$

ou

$$\hat{\rho} = \cos \phi \hat{x} + \sin \phi \hat{y}$$

$$\hat{\phi} = -\sin \phi \hat{x} + \cos \phi \hat{y}$$

$$\hat{z} = \hat{z}$$





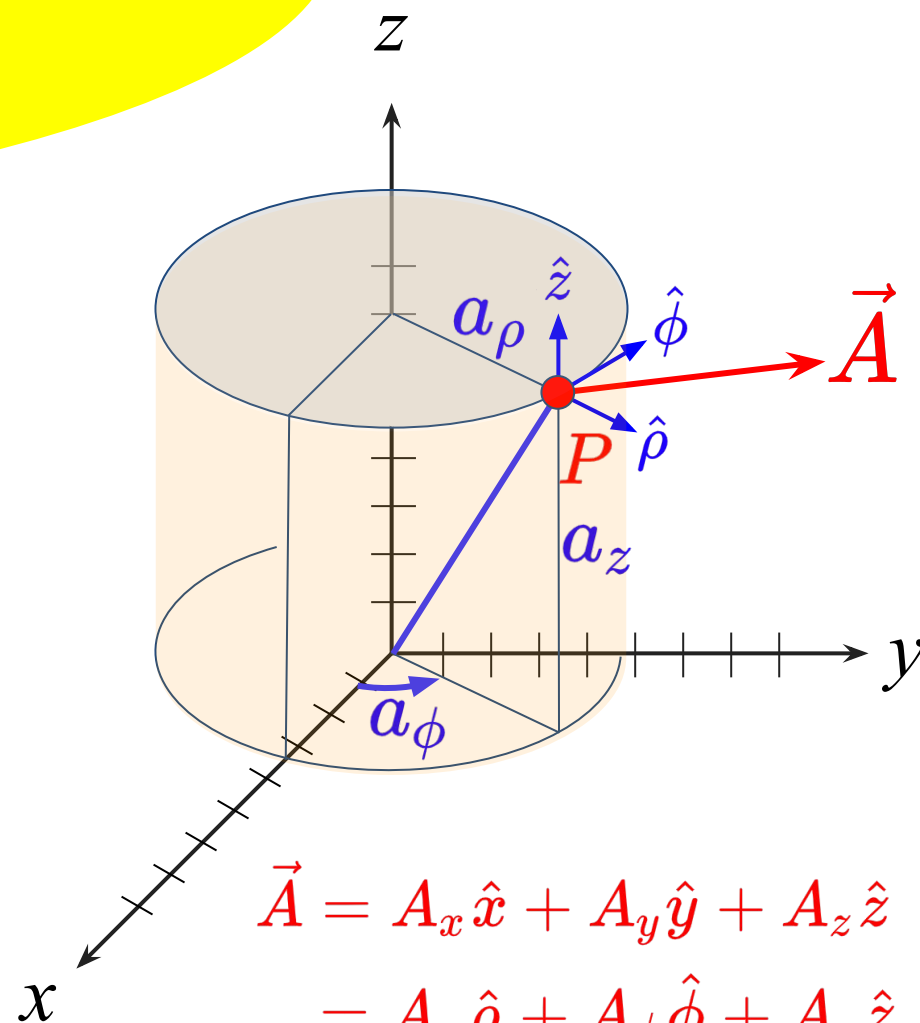
Mapeamento entre coords Cilíndricas e Cartesianas

Em resumo

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{x} &= \cos \phi \hat{\rho} - \sin \phi \hat{\phi} \\ \hat{y} &= \sin \phi \hat{\rho} + \cos \phi \hat{\phi} \\ \hat{z} &= \hat{z}\end{aligned}$$

ou

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\rho} &= \cos \phi \hat{x} + \sin \phi \hat{y} \\ \hat{\phi} &= -\sin \phi \hat{x} + \cos \phi \hat{y} \\ \hat{z} &= \hat{z}\end{aligned}$$



com

$$A_\rho = A_x \cos(\phi) + A_y \sin(\phi)$$

$$A_\phi = -A_x \sin(\phi) + A_y \cos(\phi)$$

$$A_z = A_z$$

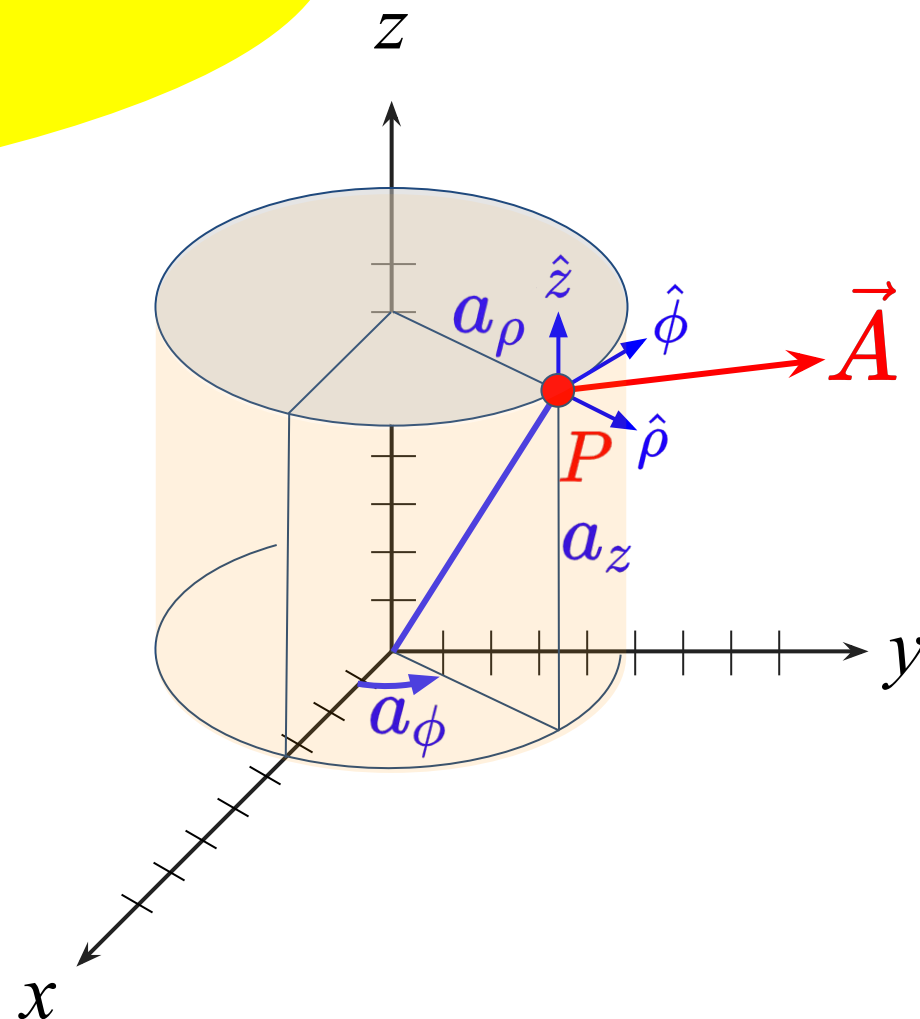


Mapeamento entre coords Cilíndricas e Cartesianas

Usando o formalismo
matricial

$$\vec{A}_{cil} = \mathbb{M} \vec{A}_{ret}$$

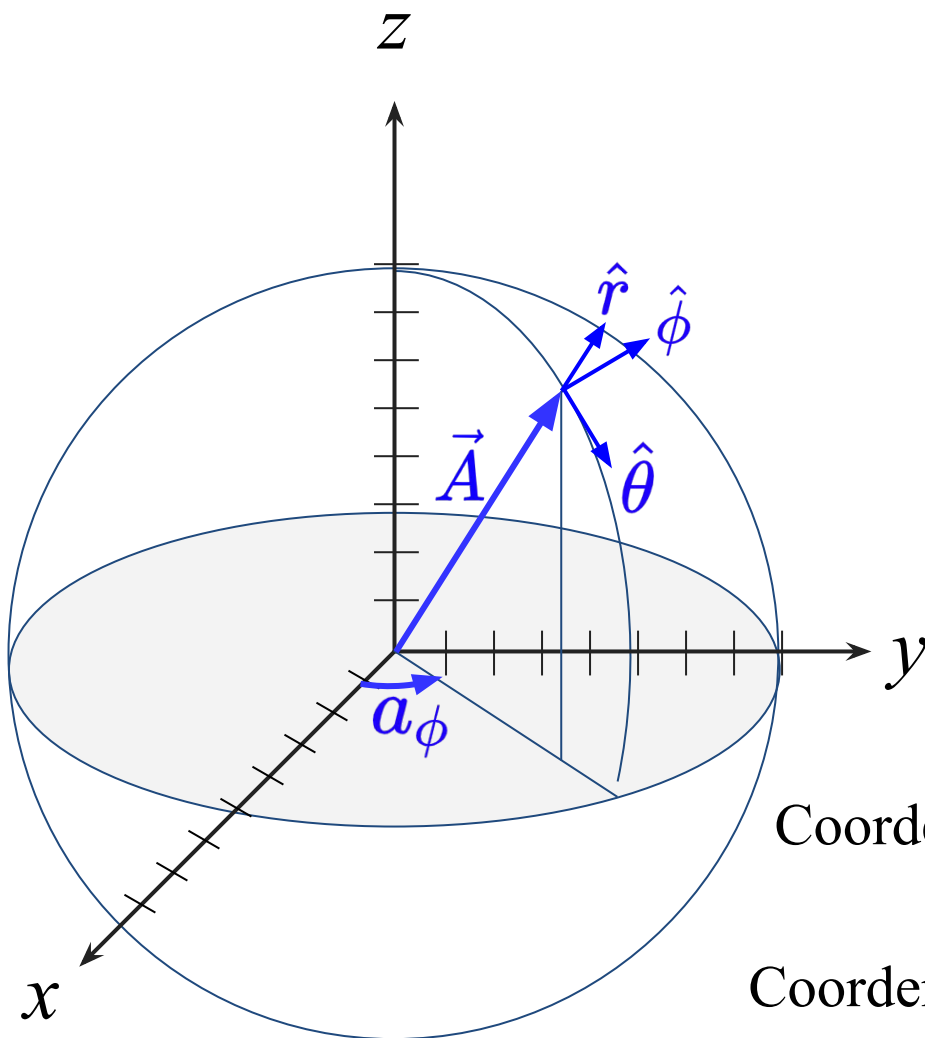
$$\begin{pmatrix} A_\rho \\ A_\phi \\ A_z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\phi) & \text{sen}(\phi) & 0 \\ -\text{sen}(\phi) & \cos(\phi) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_x \\ A_y \\ A_z \end{pmatrix}$$





Mapeamento entre coords Esféricas e Cartesianas

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_r \\ A_\theta \\ A_\phi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sin(\theta)\cos(\phi) & \sin(\theta)\sin(\phi) & \cos(\phi) \\ \cos(\theta)\cos(\phi) & \cos(\theta)\sin(\phi) & -\sin(\phi) \\ -\sin(\phi) & \cos(\phi) & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_x \\ A_y \\ A_z \end{pmatrix}$$



Coordenadas esféricas

vs

Coordenadas cartesianas



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Universidade Federal Fluminense

Eletromagnetismo I



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